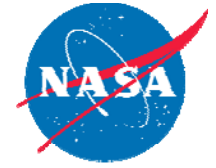


# ***The Purpose of Generating Fatigue Crack Growth Threshold Data***

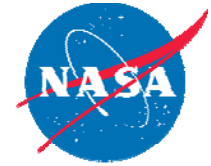
Scott Forth

*NASA Johnson Space Center*



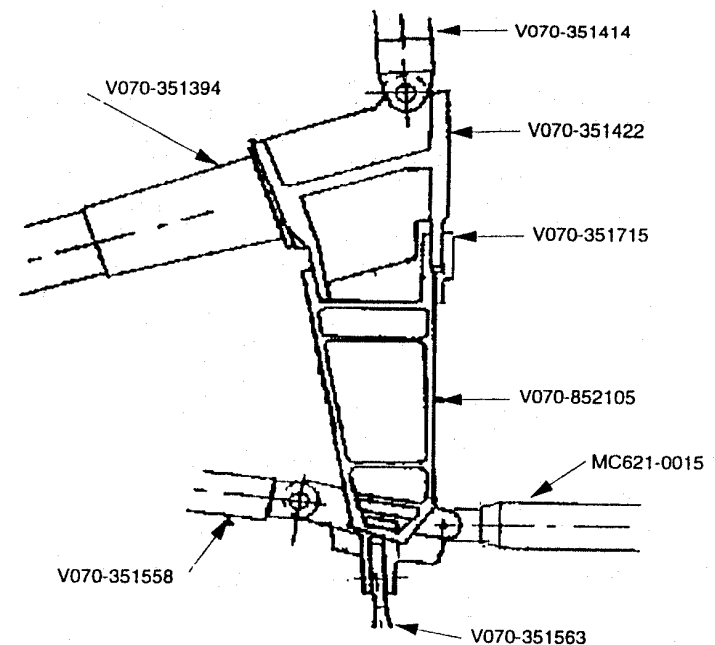
# *Overview*

- NASA Applications
- Laboratory Data
- Summary



# ***NASA Applications***

- Space Shuttle Main Engine Thrust Structure
- Ti-6Al-4V Titanium
- High Cycle Fatigue
  - Launch Vibration
- Threshold used as design allowable
  - All  $\Delta K$  values below  $\Delta K_{th}$

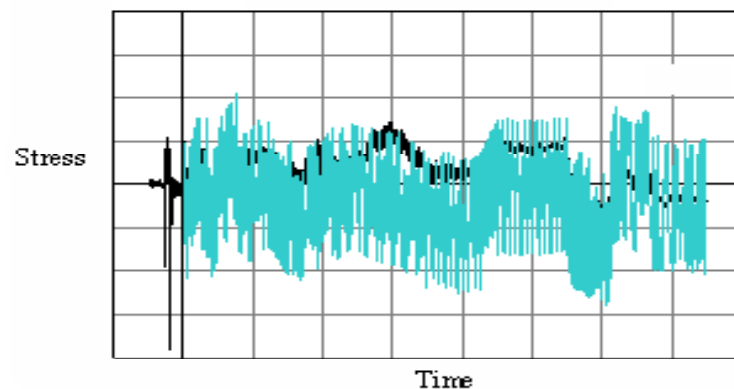
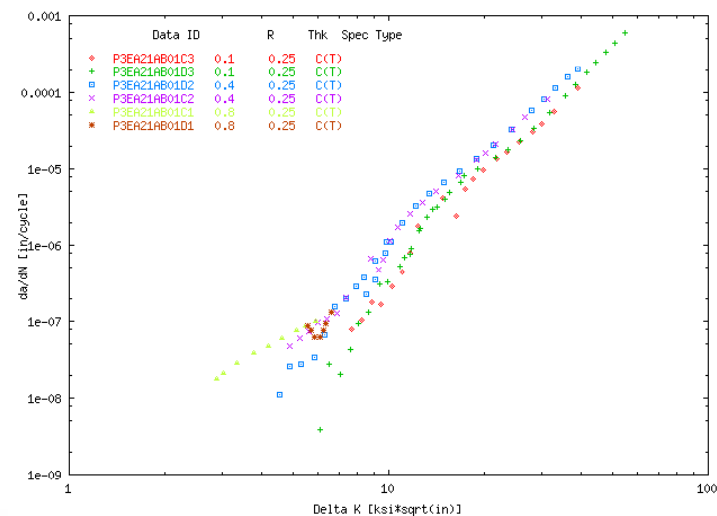


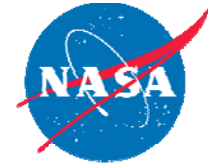
# NASA Applications cont'



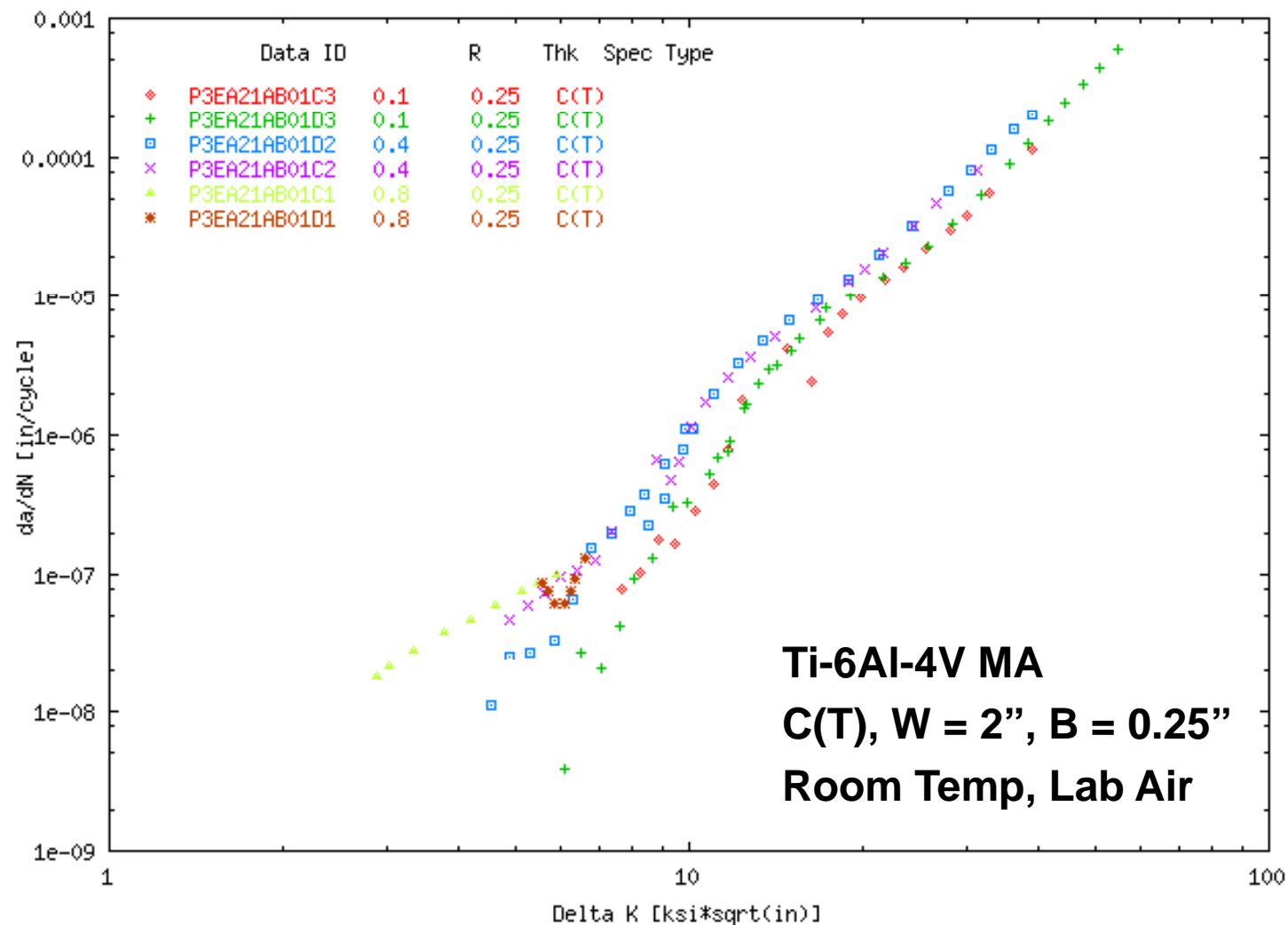
High Cycle Fatigue (HCF)  
Components. Fracture  
critical components  
operating in a potential  
HCF environment...

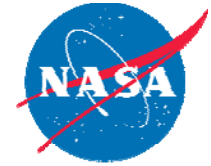
The metallic component is  
acceptable if the  
calculated HCF stress  
intensity is below the  
stress intensity factor  
threshold for the metallic  
material.





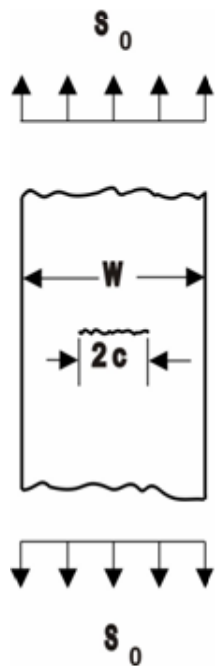
# Design Threshold Data



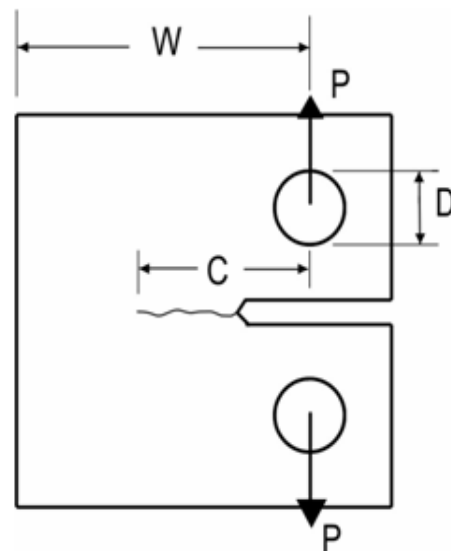


## Recent Threshold Testing

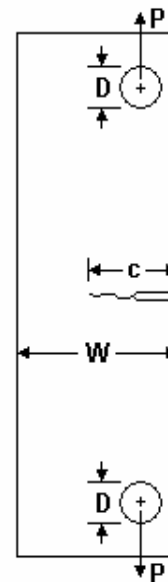
- Threshold testing completed on Ti-6-4 MA specimens to compare threshold values between C(T), ESE(T), M(T) & SM(T) designs



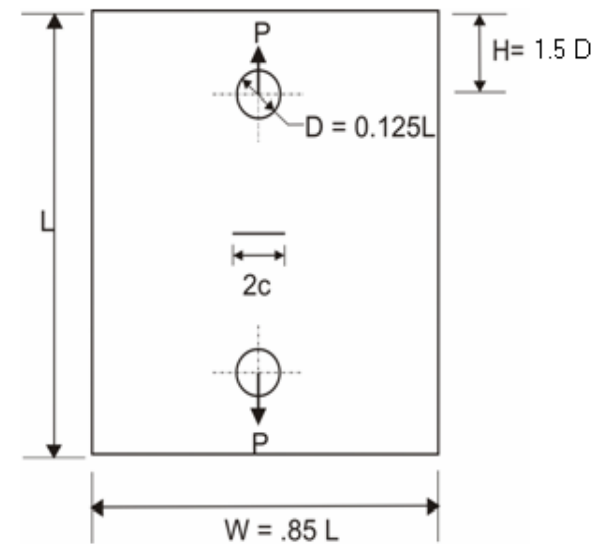
M(T)



C(T)

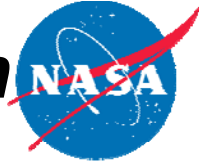


ESE(T)



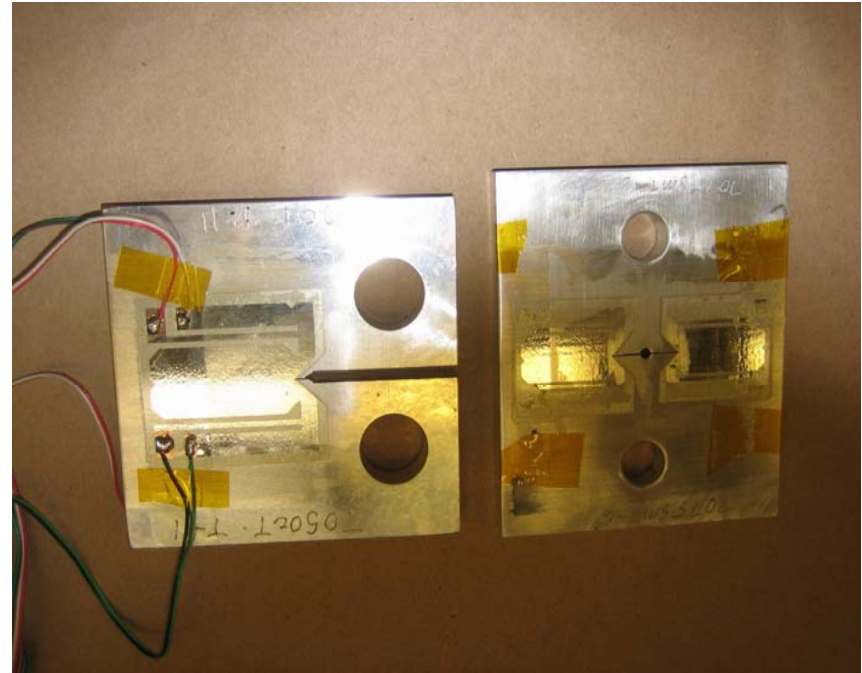
SM(T)

# ***Short Middle Through Crack Specimen***

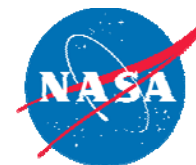


***SM(T)***

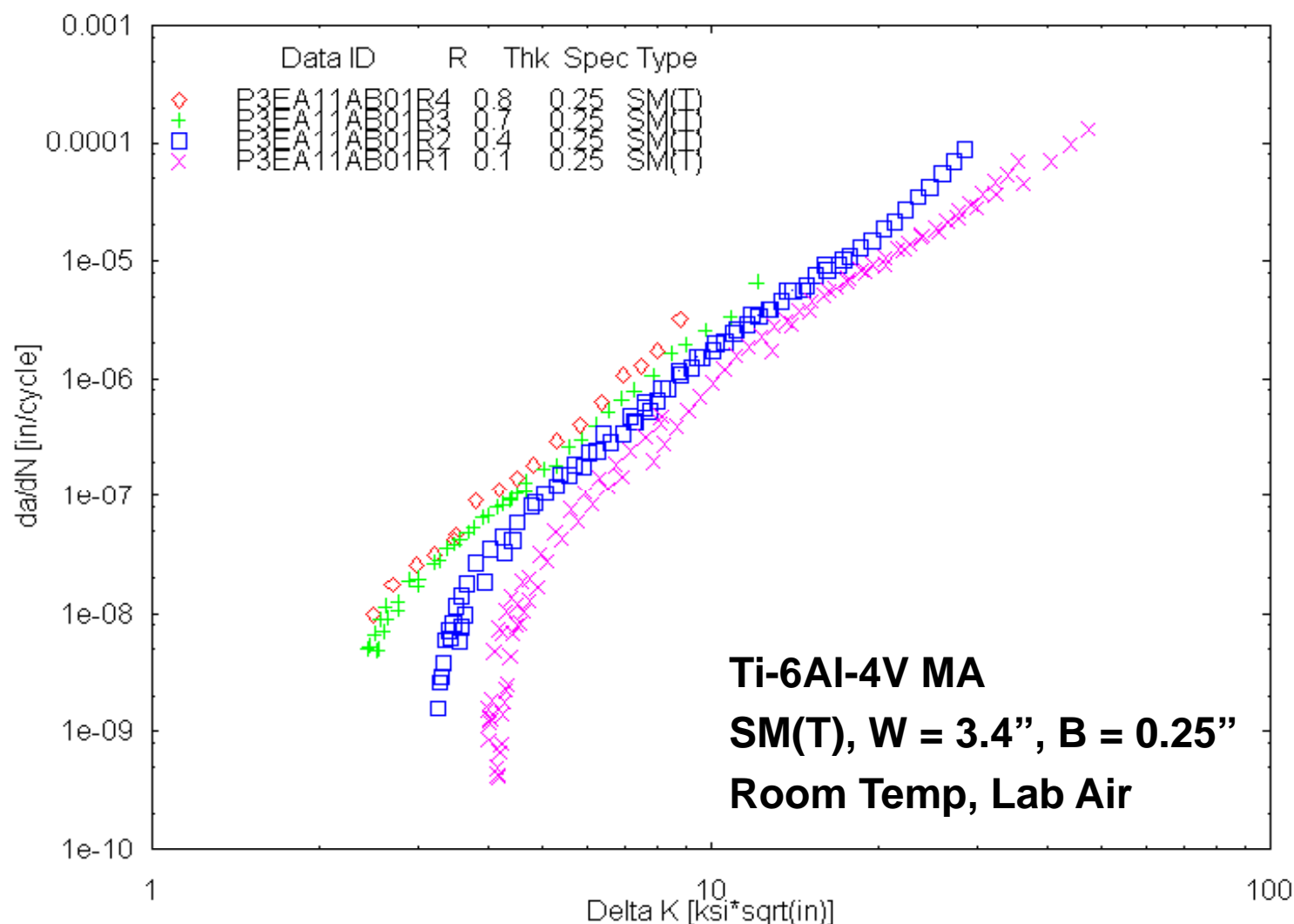
- Crack has less tendency to turn compared to the C(T) specimen
- Specimen has high stiffness - allowing high cyclic frequency
- Requires much less material than for an M(T) specimen.



Comparison of  $W = 3$ " C(T) specimen  
with  $W = 3.4$ " SM(T) specimen.



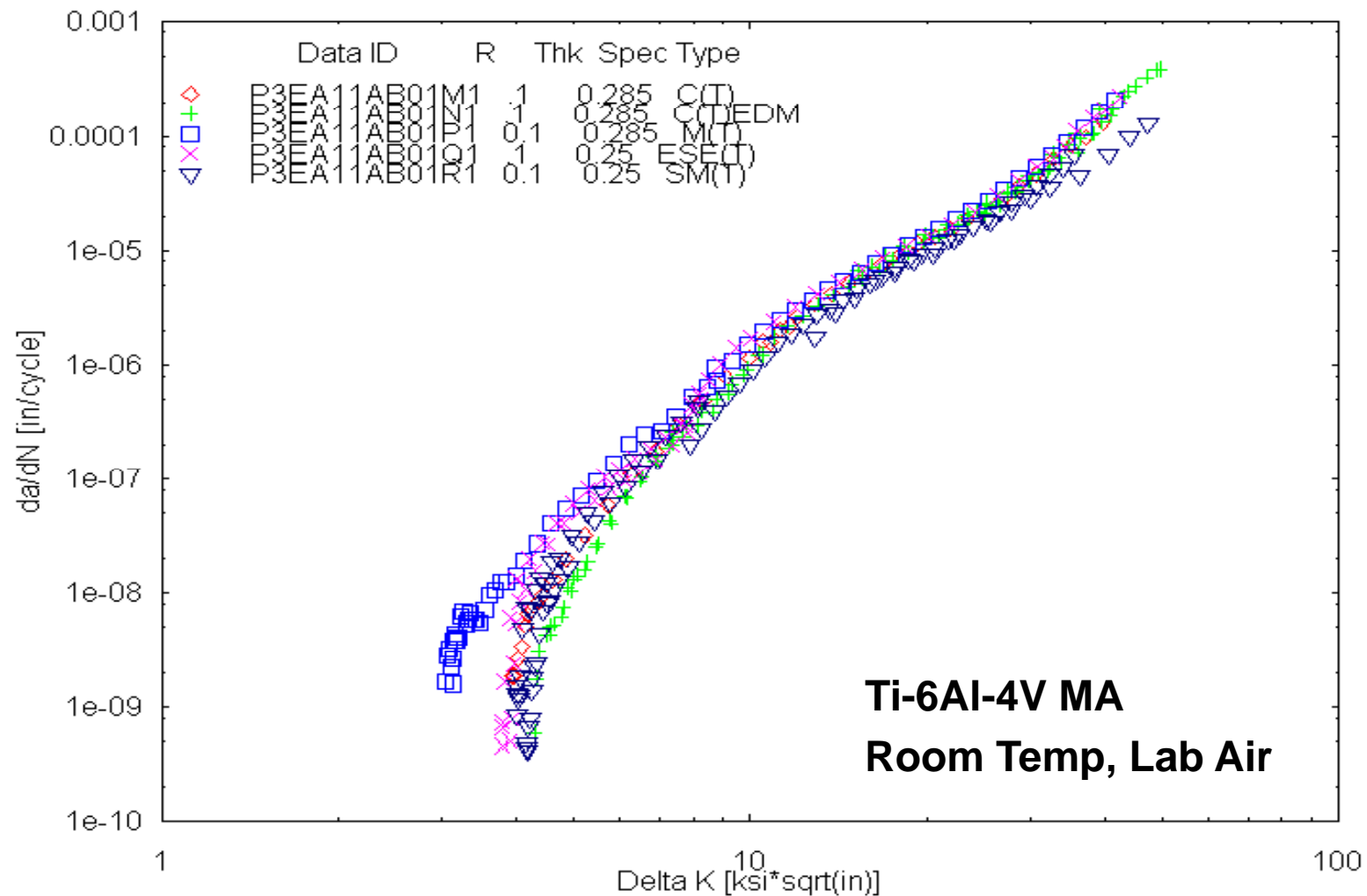
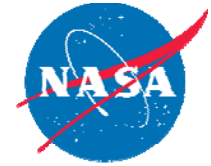
# ***SM(T) Threshold Data***



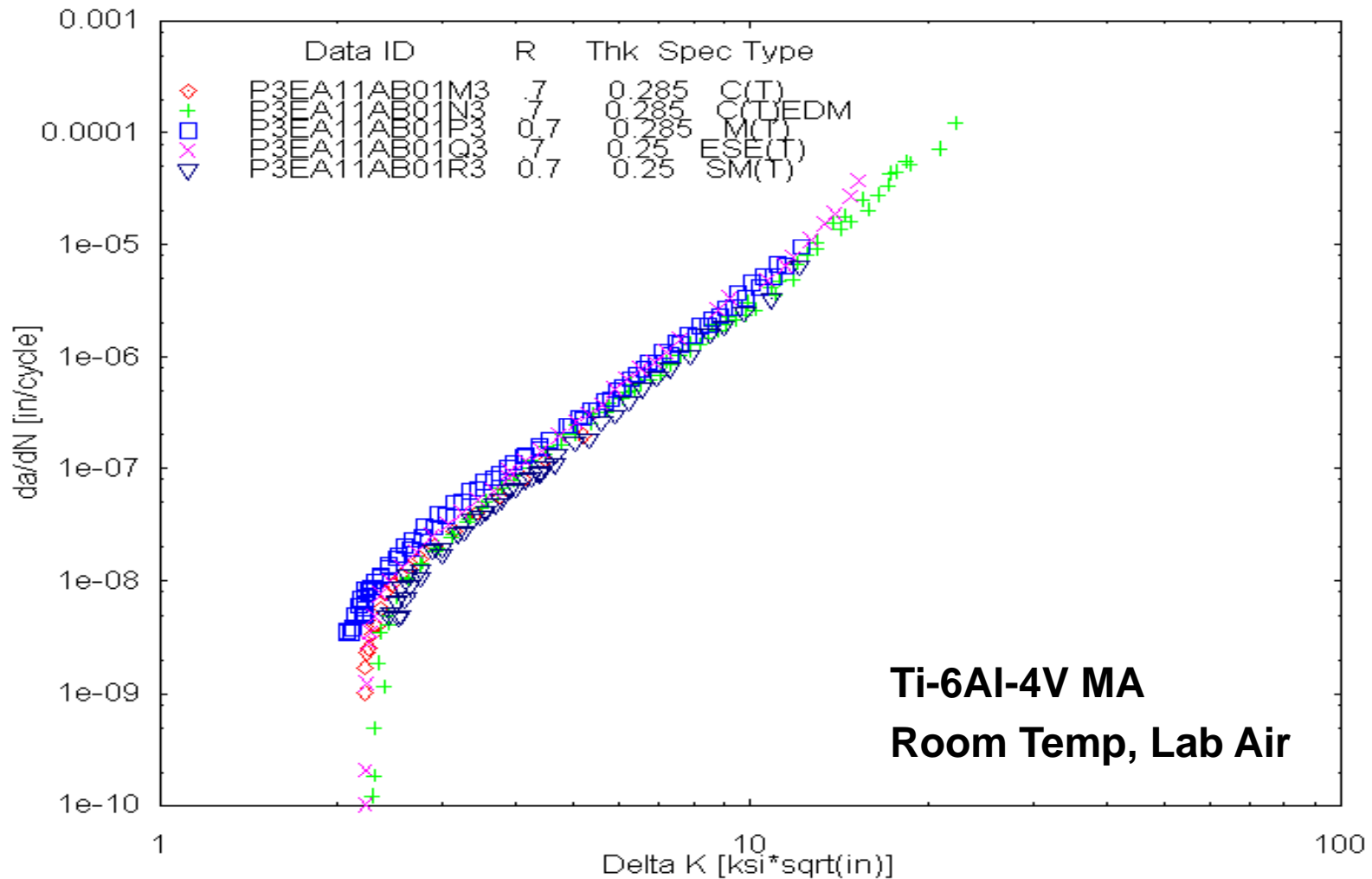
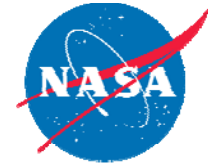
Forman, R.G., unpublished



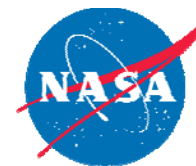
# Effect of Specimen Geometry on $R = 0.1$ Threshold



# Effect of Specimen Geometry on $R = 0.7$ Threshold

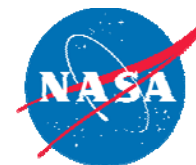


Forman, R.G., unpublished

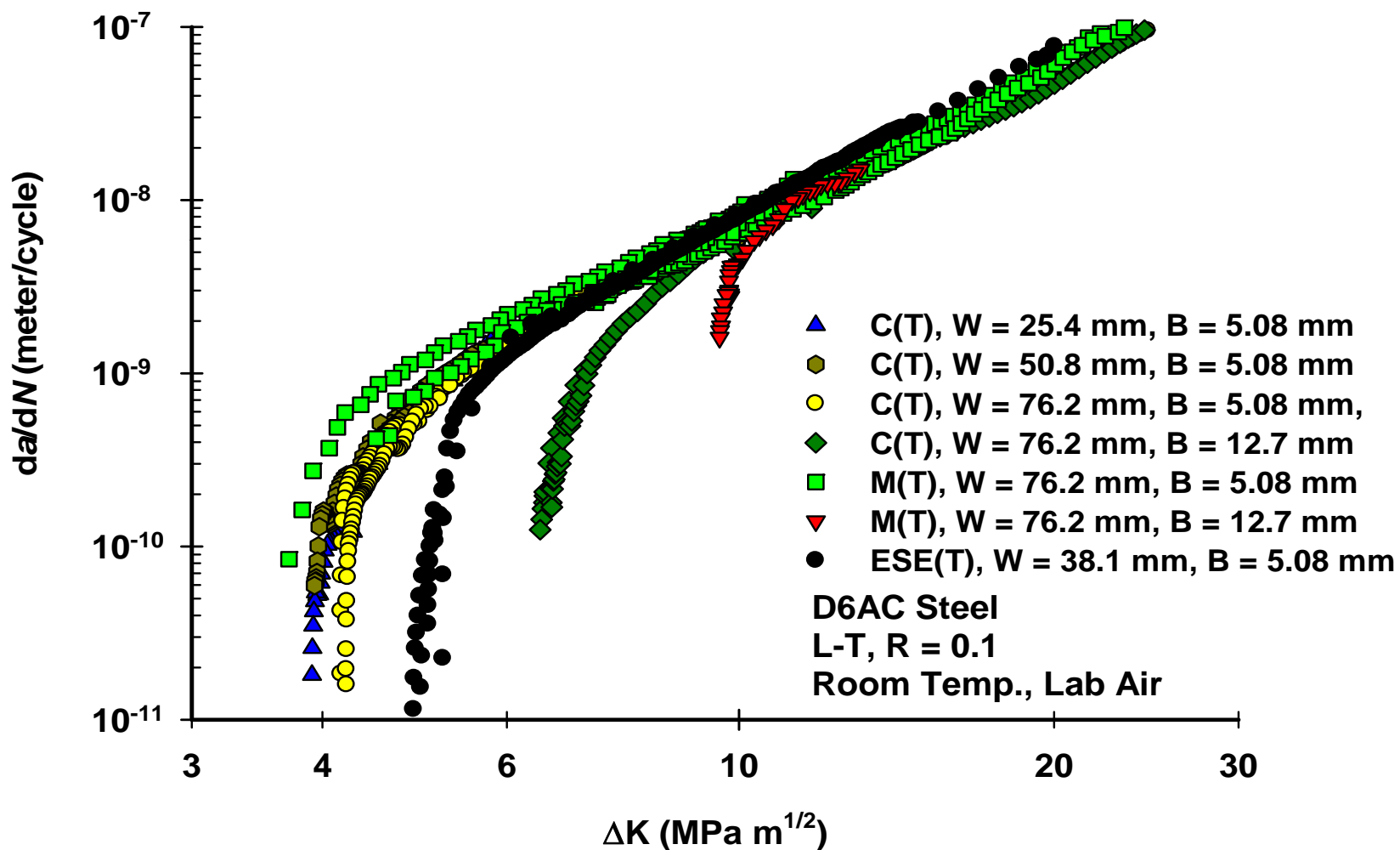


## ***Ti-6Al-4V MA Thresholds***

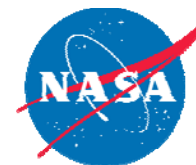
R Value	Specimen Type	$\Delta K_{th}$ (ksi in <sup>1/2</sup> )
0.1	C(T)	6.0
	M(T)	3.1
	ESE(T)	3.9
	SM(T)	4.1
0.7	C(T)	2.4 / 2.1
	M(T)	2.0
	ESE(T)	2.1
	SM(T)	2.2



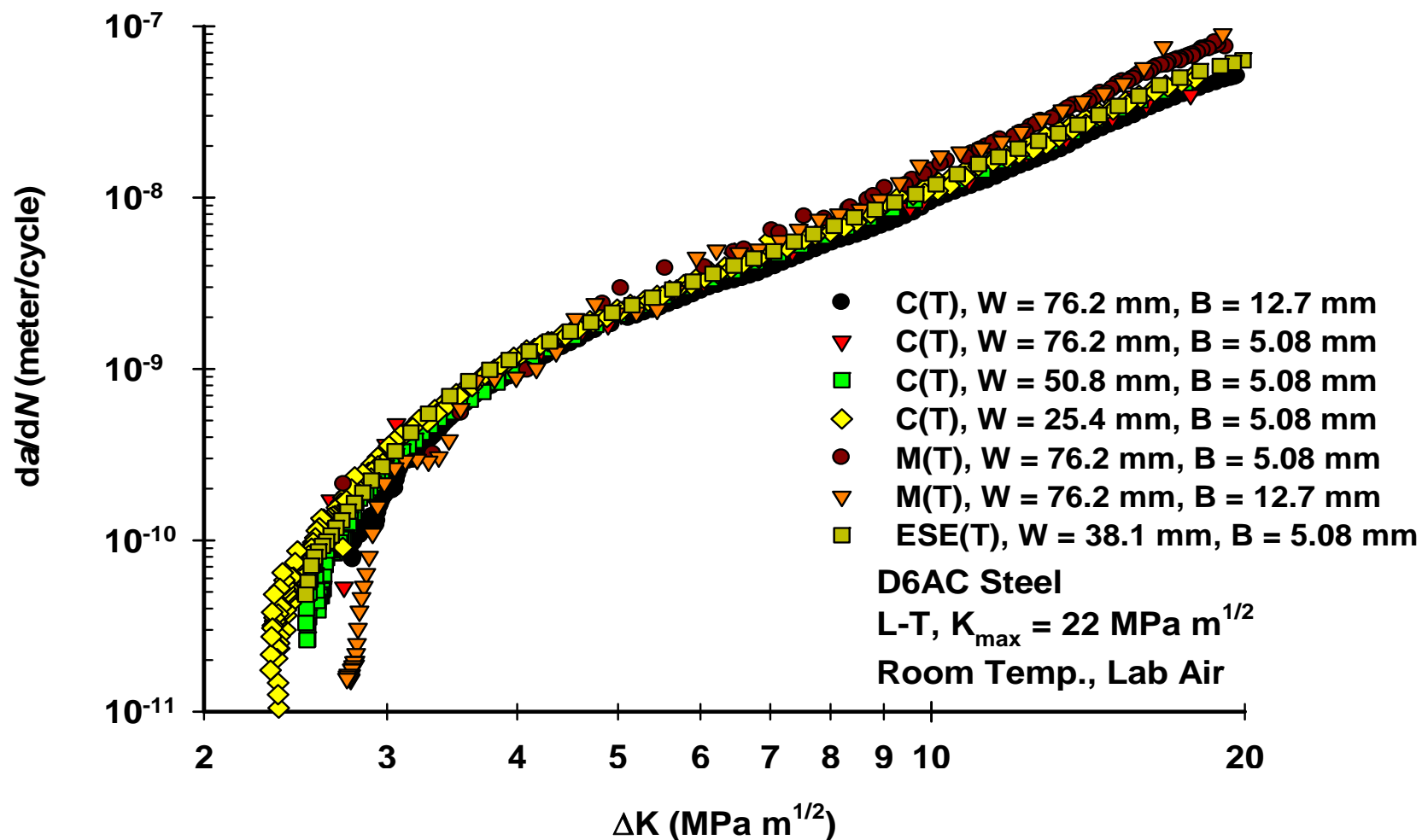
# Specimen Configuration Effects



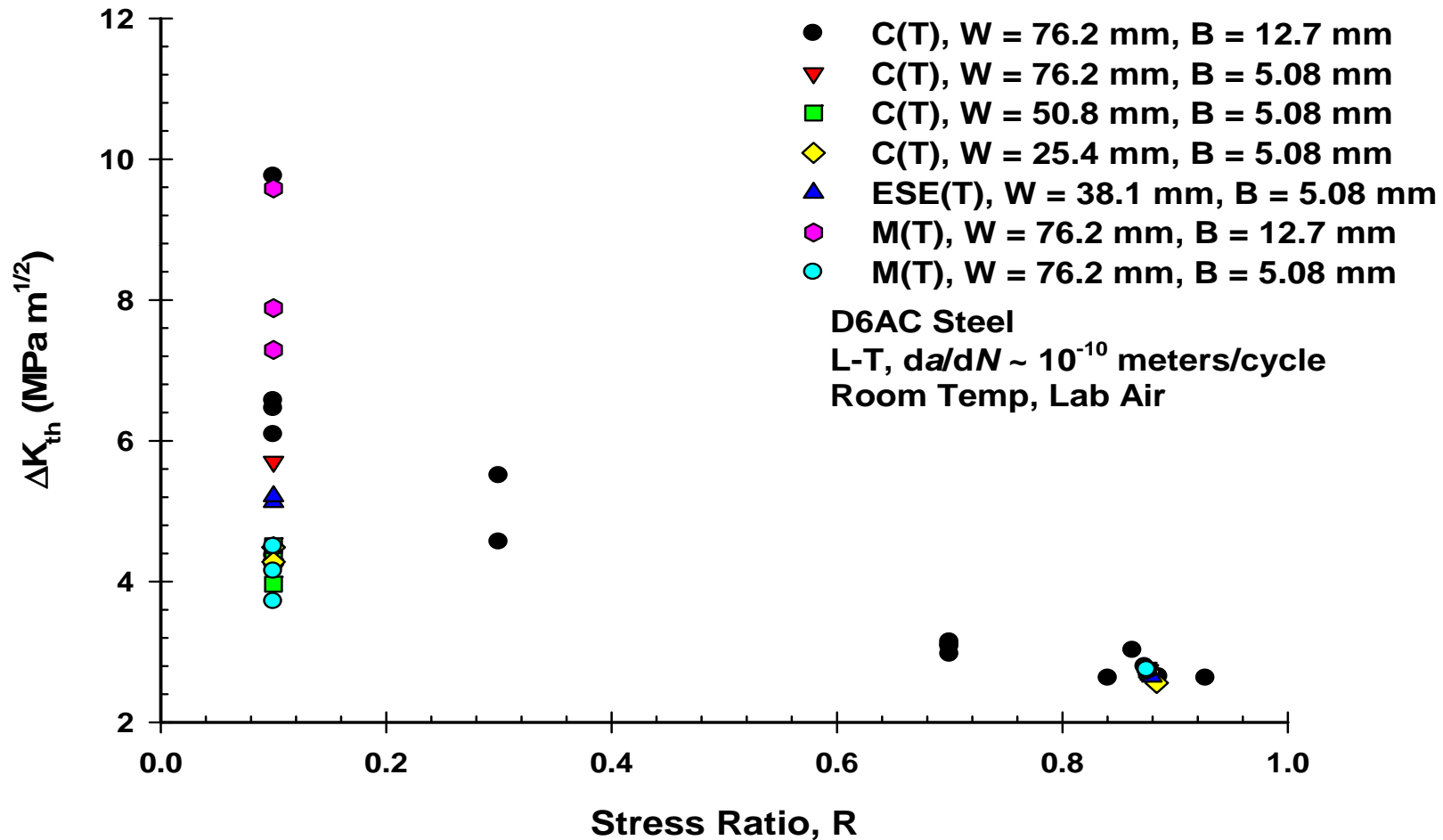
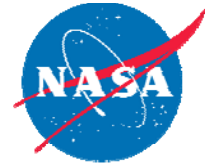
Forth, S.C., Johnston, W.M., Seshadri, B.R., *Proc. Of ECF16*, 2006



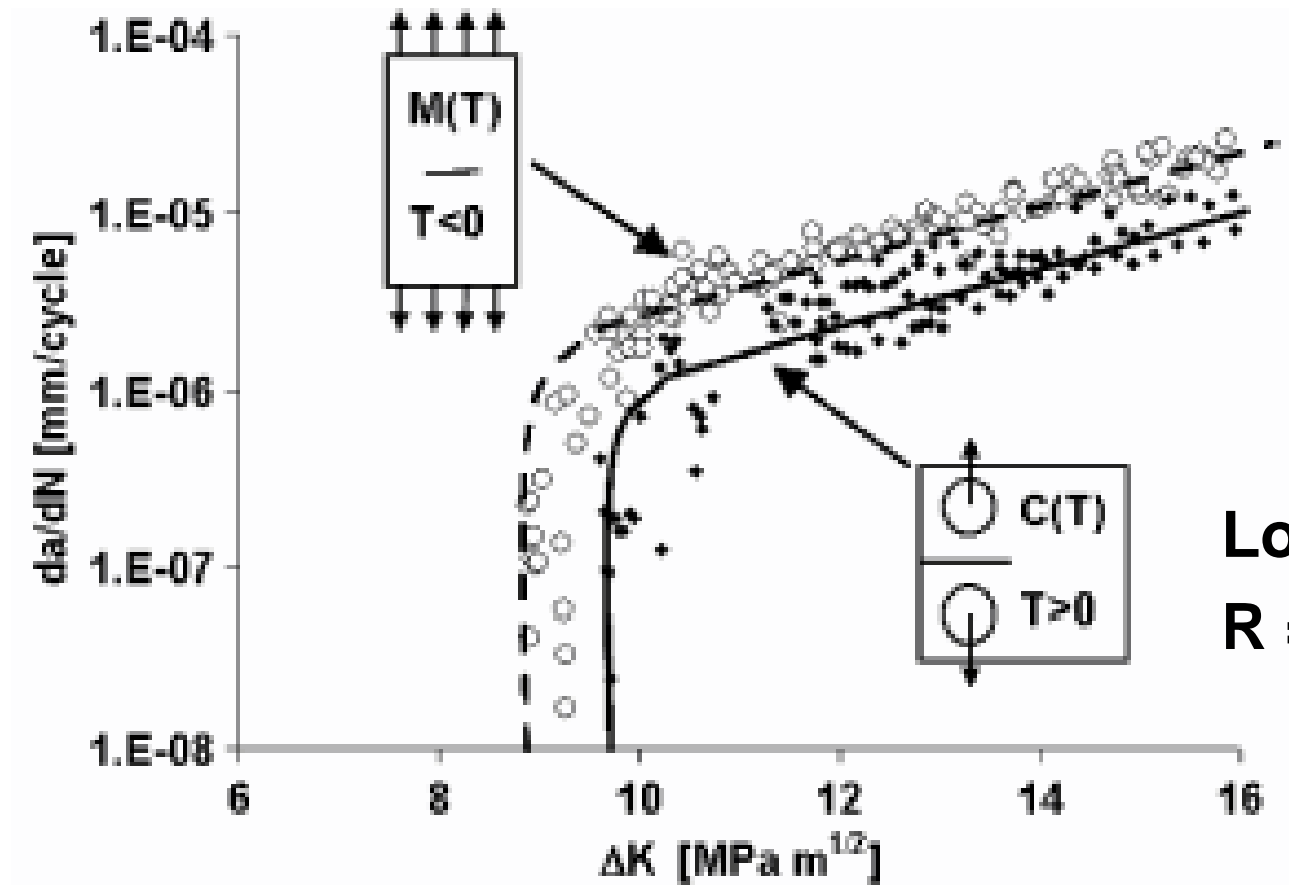
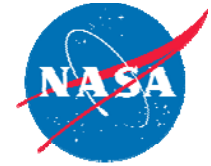
## Constant $K_{max}$ Data

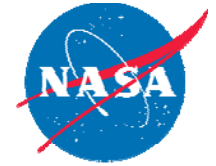


# Specimen Configuration Effects at Threshold



# Specimen Configuration Effects at Threshold





## ***Summary***

- **Test data shows that different width and thickness C(T), M(T) and ESE(T) specimens generate different thresholds**
- **Structures designed for “infinite life” are being re-evaluated**
  - **Threshold changes from 6 to 3 ksi in<sup>1/2</sup>**
  - **Computational life changes from infinite to 4 missions**
- **Multi-million dollar test programs required to substantiate operation**
- **Using ASTM E647 as standard guidance to generate threshold data is not practical**
- **A threshold test approach needs to be standardized that will provide positive margin for high cycle fatigue applications**